## NEW YORK HERALD.

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DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1852.

News of this Morning. By reference to another part of this paper it will be seen that the steamship Ningara, which has been for several days looked for at this port, was yesterday afternoon compelled to put into Halifex, for a supply of coal having experienced very boisterous weather from the day the left Liverpool. Her advices from Europe are but three days' later than those brought by the Humboldt, and contain but little political news of importance. The French constitution had been premulgated, and, as was to have been expected, did not give universal satisfaction, although we do not perceive that it meets with anything in the shape of actual hostility. The government was still busy in shipping political opponents and conspirators to the island of Cayonne, the present Botany hay of France. It was anticipated that another list of persons condemned to exile would soon be published, and that it would contain the names of some well known statesmen and editors-Louis Napoleon, it is also intimated, will shortly make another step towards monarchy, by forming a matrimonial alliance with a Swedish princess, and by restoring titles in France. At present we see no check to his advancement-a large majority of the people are evidently on his side-the army ie with him-Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, and searly all the other monarchies have resolved to copport him-and it will not surprise us, at any moment, to hear that he has been crowned Emperer in featity. Quite a piece of diplomatic scandal has been created at Vienna by the neglect of the Austrian Crown Minister to invite to a grand ball, given by him, the American Charge, Turkish Ambassador, and Swiss Envoy. It was intended as a out direct, and so considered. All remained quiet in the Germanic States. Commercial mon will be pleased to learn that large sales of cotton have been made at Liverpool, at firm rates, and that activity and good prices prevailed in the corn market.

Among the bills passed by the United States Senate yesterday, was the act to provide for the promotion of discipline and good conduct in the navy, by placing offenders on a short allowance of food, etc. A petition was presente from Capt. Wilkes, of the navy, asking for an appropriation of half a million of dollars to defray the expense of an effectual exploration of the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin. The Senate postponed the consideration of the intervention resolutions till next Monday. The cersus printing bill was taken up, and Mr. Badger, (whig.) moved that a contract for the execution of the work be made with the editors of the Union newspaper. As some of our renders may not understand this movement on the part of a whig to give the printing to a strong democratic organ, it is as well to explain that it is generally understood in Washington that if the Union gets the job, the Republic (Fillmore organ) is to do half the work, and share the profits. This accounts for Mr. Budger's desire to have a contract made with the Union. While such a measure would help to keep alive the democratic mouth siece, it would also materially aid that of the whigs. If party journals are to be kept on their legs by funds from the public treasury, why not make a general compromise and go in for a "fair divide all round ?" Let them make a joint stock concern of the whole matter, and give the whig, democratic, Southern rights and free sail journals an equal share of the spells. This would give them all an equal chance.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged on a bill introduced by Mr. Smart, providing for the publication of public laws and advertisements in the two papers having the largest circulation in each Congressional district. According to the existing law, publication is made in only two papers in each State. The plan proposed by ould certainly be very expensive. It would, perhaps, be better to amend the present law so that the publicity should be given in the two pepers in each State which issue the greatest number of conies. This would disposees all political journals of the work, and give it to the independent papers, which are read by all classes, without distinction of party. This would place the laws of the hand directly in the hands of the people, instead of morely the few partisans who happen to take the obscure and almost unknown journals in which they now appear.

Our Washington correspondent states that he definitive action has yet been had in either branch of Congress, with regard to allowing extra componsation to the Collins' line of steamers. It is probable, however, that Congress will eventually throw out the propositions for the catablishment of the Galway and Ebony lines, and afford the means of keeping up the Collins line, which is already es-

Considerable sparring took place in the State Senate, yesterday, upon the question of referring the validity of the canal contracts, to the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Judiciary Committee reported adverse to such a reference, and on taking the vote, it was decided that the Canal Board should shoulder the responsibility, and decide as to the legality or illegality of the transactions of the previous Board. Several of the New York members made speeches on the occasion, and great excitement reigned throughout the debate. In the course of the day, the Judiciary Committee were insiracted to report as to the expediency of so amending the constitution, as to prevent canal contractors from petitioning for relief. This is a very good idea. Speculating contractors, when they have made a handsome profit out of their bargains, quietly "pocket the proceeds;" but the moment that they find they have missed a figure, they sat up a dismal howl, and petition the Legislature for relief, which is almost invariably granted. in cases of private contracts, such a proceeding is not thought of, and there is no just reason why it should be done in the management of public business. "What one leses is another's gain," is the rule of trade.

The bill in relation to the first division of the State militis was postponed in the Assembly, in consequence of the opposition of the country members. Much merriment was produced by a motion made by Mike Welsh, to grant Mr. Snow leave of abrence for eleven days. Mike's own name was immediately substituted in place of Mr. Snow's, and the motion was adopted. Nothing has as yet been done with the Kessuth resolutions. It is said that Mr. Clay's speech has dampened the arder of the whig members in the Hungarian cause, and it is possible that the resolutions will be allowed to

remain upon the table till the close of the sersion. Recent savices from New Mexico, represent the Indians as getting rather the best of our troops in that vicinity. At least, we should judge so from the fact that Cell Summer's expedition is prononneed a fallure, and Fort Defiance has been abandoned. More discoveries of gold and cliver bave been made.

Several very interesting items of a miscellansons cheracter, will be found in our tolegraphic columns | this morning.

The inhabitants of Williamsburg, clated with the fact that that place had become a city, colebrated the event yesterday in a variety of ways. Williamsburg has increased from five to over thirty thousand inhabitants in the last five years This is rapid growth.

Spiritualism-The newest " Ism " and its Philosophy.

We perceive that the Rochester Knockers are about to make another visit to New York, to exhibit some further developements of the new "ism." In stead of being exploded by the exposures in the newspapers from time to time, it appears to have rallied of late, and bids fair to become the established theory of a sect to be added to the already long list of delusions that have been embraced by knaves and fanatics, deceiving and being deceived, till some other humbug has been started more attractive, because more ridiculous and absurd than the last. The latest of these "isms" is "Spiritualism"-called "spiritual manifestations" in the chief organ of that sect, the New York Tribune. These manifestations are known also as Rochester Knockings, because in that city the rappings first attracted notice, and wherever the imposture afterwards appeared, the operations of the spirits were called the Rochester Knockings.

The new "ism" is but another phase of animal magnetism and clairvoyance, which has been so long received by thou ands upon thousands in this country, and in Europe, as an undoubted truth, a fact, a reality. It has been protended that closed books could be read through their covers; that the clairvoyant could see what was going on in the mind of any other person with whom a mutual sympathy existed, and could, in fact, describe most accurately scenes taking place thousands of miles away. It has been also held that the magnetiser had complete control over the will of the magnetized. and could cause the person under the mesmeric influence to do what he or she thought proper by a mere volition. This was and is believed as firmly

as the gospel by vast numbers. The spiritualism of the rappings is but the same idea philosophized. It is an explanation of the mystery, informing us that spirits from the other world convey to all who question them, through the proper "mediums," the most wonderful intelligence, which was hitherto regarded as inaccessible. or, at least, to be only communicated by a person in the clairvoyant state, whose spirit being, as it were, temperatily freed from the trammels of flesh and blood, became omnipresent, or was able to travel around the globe with the speed of electricity, and see whatever was to be seen in its extraordinary flight. The only difference appears to be. that the clairveyants confined their visions to earth. whereas "the mediums" travel into eternity, and visiting heaven, and bell, and "a third place," relate to the astonished listoner all that is going on in these invisible regions. This, however, is not so much a difference as an extension of the same idea. the progress to greater light-the fuller developement of the system. What will be the next step in advance, or where the system will end at last, we are at a loss to conceive, having never heard of any other "undiscovered country" then naradise. pandemonium, and purgatory, all of which are now traversed by "the mediums," with the help of the

These spirits "palter in a double sense," like the witches with Macbeth, when they told him "none of woman born shall harm Macbeth," or the oracle of Apollo with Pyrrhus, when it announced "Aio te Hacida Romanos vincere posse," which being dosignedly ambiguous, is capable of two interpretations; either, "I say that you, Pyrrhus, can conquer the Romans," or, "I say that the Romans can conquer you, Pyrrhus." Both took the bright side of the picture, and were tempted to their deetruction. This new "ism," after all, is not new, for it is in fact but the revival of the ancient oracles of Greece. In the centre of the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, there was a small opening in the ground, from which, from time to time, an intoxicating smoke arose, which was believed to come from the well of Casotis, which vanished into the ground close by the sanctuary. Over this chasm there stood a high tripod, on which Pythia, led into the temple by the prophet, took her seat, whenever the cracle was to be consulted. The smoke arising from under the tripod affected her brain in such a manner, that she fell into a state of delirious intoxication, and the sounds which she attered in this state were believed to contain the revelations of Apollo. These sounds were carefully written down by the prophet, and after wards communicated to the persons who had come to consult the oracle. What is this but the meameric sleep, clairvoyance. and the operation of the Fish girls ! In early times Pythia, or the prophoters, was always a young girl, and the most beautiful that could be found, and the took a vow of celitacy. But from some developements that gave public scandal, it was deerced that in future none should be elected to the office who had not attained the age of fifty years; but in remembrance of former days, the old woman was always dressed as a maiden. It is on record that these who went for information about future events paid a fee, and when an answer was wanted which would have a particular political tendency, it could be obtained by bribery of the cracle. All sorts of nestions were solved by these oracles. All sorts of uestions are now answered oracularly by "the rapping girls," who charge an admission foe of one dollar. Such is the progress we are making, with the sid of social reformers and new "lams," now nearly two thousand years since the establishment of Christianity, which exploded all the jugglery of eracies, and enumerated "witcheraft" among those sine which excluded from the kingdom of heaven!

One effect of these doctrines and practices is to increase inspulty in one class, and licentiousness among many. The manipulations of the persons of the "surceptible," as they are called, and the operations in dark rooms, the pretence of the magnotizer to have the power to central the will, and the credulity of his female dupe, actually yielding from the force of imagination, prevailing over her batter judgment, and inducing her to believe that she could not resist, have led to seductions and immeralities of the most horrible description. Such results, however much of grief may be excited by them for the weakness of poor human nature. not be wondered at by those who are versed in the history of fanaticism, and know anything of the philosophy of the human mind. These new ideas, and new "leme," are invariably started by charlatone, who calculate largely upon the gullibility of mankind, and they are sustained, for the most part, by great regues or great fools-the former playing upon the simplicity of the latter, somewhat after the fashion that the crafty politicians and wirepullers move the ignorant and credulous mob, devising one ingenious artifice after another for deception, and fraud, and "bunkum." Yet it is a curious fact that a class of persons, pretending to education, and intellect, and high intelligence, have swallowed wholesale the absurdities of the newest "ism"-among them clergymen, editors, and artists, including Horace Greeley, and Jenny Lind, who, it is well known, are as firm believors in the "spiritual manifestations," as the veriest simpletons that ever consulted a fortune teller, a witch, a wizard; or, the superstitious heathen who sought the responses of the oracles of Delphi and Dodona.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- IL will be seen, by the following memorial to Congress, that another effort to find Sir John Frankfin is urged upon the country:-

In is urged upon the country.—
The undersigned memorialists, members of the Maryland Institute and citizens or Bultimore generally, after having considered the probabilities of the continuations of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the content of the families and the content of t the rame reasons worse.

In force as to a second.

They, therefore, pray that an expedition of recovery be fitted out, under such auspices and organization as shall be deemed advisable.

The plan of this renewed rearch is by boats, sledger, and legs, trusing less to ships, and more to individual energy. It is strongly advocated by or. Hane, who duringuished himself in the Grinnell expedition. We are not sure that the plan did not originate with him. Such an expedition might make some important discoverior, even if it did not succeed in his defined these.

ANTISELL'S LECTURE ON GEOLOGY-TRUE SCI-ENCE VERSUS HUMBUG .- We give elsowhere in out columns, a report of the very ingenious lecture on geology, delivered by Dr. Antisell, last evening, at Clinton Hall. During the last few weeks we have been giving reports of various lectures, on a variety of subjects, delivered by several lesturers, such as Dewey, Chapin, Bellowes, Beecher, Baird, and now we give Dr. Antiseli's. With the exception of the lectures of Dr. Baird, which are rich in historical facts, and that of Dr. Anticell, which is full of interesting geological developements, the rest of the lectures that have been inflicted on this suffering community have been speclimens of the most unmitigated trash, the most contemptible verbiage, expressed grammatically, that ever educated men and protenders to science undertook to throw before an intelligent community. Who, for instance, goes to a lecture of Dewey's, or Chapin's, or Bellowes', or Bescher's, and hears their words, words, words, and comes away with a single prominent or perfect idea derived therefrom? Not one. In the midst of this great desert of the lecture season, we are glad, however, to find one green spot in historical and religious literature presented by Dr. Baird, and another green spot in the intellectual and scientific analysis of natural facts, as presented by Dr. Antisell in his lecture on But while we speak of Dr. Antispil's lecture, we

object to the very deficient criticism which he has propounced on one of our articles. A few days ago, in anticipation of this course of lectures, we made some references to it, which have met with the disapproval of the learned lecturer, who wrote us a letter complaining of being classified with the oppocents of Christianity, and of his lectures being described as alding in propagating atheism; but it is quite apparent that this acute philosopher cannot have read the article he condemns with the alightest degree of attention, or that he must have been laboring under some strange hallucination when he wrote to us. We never said a word respecting atheism, or that could lead the simplest person in the community to imagine that we considered the tendencies of geology atheistical. On the con-trary, we believe that the study of that science tends to lead the mind more and more completely into the fullest and firmest faith in the existence and infinite wisdom and power of the Great Architect of the universe; but the position we did assume, and which cannot be contested, was, that the advan es made in the study of geology entirely upset the Mosaic theory of the creation, and led the mind conclusively to a mingled philosophy of

rialism and spiritualism, hostile to the the Jewish or Christian dispensa sell must have some queer miscone on as to the meaning of atheism, when he constant has, in our observations, we wished to apply such a term in reference to his lectures.

When geology began to attract attention in the world, some twenty or thirty years ago, it spread some alarm amongst the professors of religion, who saw that its inevitable result would be the undermining of the goodly pyramid of the Christian faith; and, inself defence, the English clergy selected some members of their body to cultivate the science. ascertain principles and facts, and should they be found irrefutable, then to endeavor to reconcile them with the Mosaic history of the creation; but the subsequent failure of this committee of savans to make a report on the result of their investigations, as they were to have done, demonstrates pretty clearly that they found the task prescribed to them an impracticable one. Notwithstanding, Dr. Antisell denies that the science stands in antagonism to religion and Christianity, and supports his statement by referring to the fact that some of its most eminent cultivators-Buckland, Sedgwick, and Corrybears-eccupy prominent positions in the church. This corroboration, however, is a very weak and inconclusive one, for we have yet to learn that geologists are so far exalted above the ordinary fallings of humanity as to be entirely proof against the seductions of "the leaves and fishes"-that alluring and coavinging argument, the power of which the English church establishment so well knows. We have little deub; that in its ranks may be found not only goologists, but even disciples of Voltaire and Paine, and i would be an equally absurd conclusion to arrive at, that the doctrines of the latter worthis; were quite reconcilable with the thirty-nine articles.

But this very Doctor Buckland, referred to. hows pretty distinctly that his bollef is not festered down to the Morate history of creation, for he States, in the Bridgewater Treatise, that "the world must have been in the persession of reptiles for many a thousand times longer than it appears to have been yet in the possession of man. We learn (he says) in the records of geological history, that there was a time when reptiles not only constituted the chief tenants, and most powerful postessors of the earth, but extended their dominion also over the waters of the seat and that the annals of their history may be traced back through thousands of years antecedent to the latest point in the progressive stages of animal creation, when the first parents of the human race were called into existence." It is also an established fact in geology, that the earth has existed for incalculable ages before the period to which any traces found of animal or vegetable deposits are referable, and that at the sarliest period of the introduction of animals, the general conditions of light and atmosphere could not have differed to any important degree from those which are now obtained.

Here we have an absolute denial of the truth of the Mosaic account of the cotemperaneous creation of men and animals in the garden of Eden, and, on the contrary, we find the doctrine of " progressivo stages of creation" put forward and sustained, and yet we are told very gravely to believe that Dr. Buckland must be a firm stickler for the veracity of the history which fixes the existence of the world at five thousand eight hundred and fifty six years, because, ferrooth, the learned divine retains his comfortable living in the church. Geology also exposes the fallacy of the Mosale idea that the heavenly bodies were made merely for

the purpose of lliuminating this sphere. All men knew the impossibility of blending such contradictory theories into one beautiful consisteney-of barmonising their conflicting data - notwithstanding all the attempts made to do so, by giving a far mere liberal interpretation to the Mosaic account than the church was wont heretofore to eanction, by interpreting the "days" of creation by epochs or periods, or by treating the history of it as a myth or enigma, which no Edipus has yet been able to solve. Were we not justified, therefore, in sounding the reveille for the clergy to put on their armor, and meet the tide of skepticism which must rise from the exposition of these principles of geology? We think that we were, and we anticipate quite an interesting campaign between the champions of the old and new philosophy. We are not of those who would oppose the full development and tuition of the natural sciences of such great interest and importance as that of geology is, though we must disapprove of the shrinking, temporizing attitude assumed by Dr. Antiscil, when he says that he can lecture on the subject without intermingling any theological considerations. That is simply an impossibility; and we would prefer seeing him take his stand on the pedeutal of relentific and incontrovertible facts, regardless of whether the principles creeted thereon are or are not at variance with preconceived systems; and the best way for the learned and respected professor to meet what has been or may be said in the HERALD, will be to reconcile in his lectures, if he can, what the HERALD has suggested to be irreconcilable. It is notorious that the Copernionn system of astronomy was assailed by the orthodox clergy of Europe at a sacrilegious denial of the verity of the account given in the Holy Scriptures of Joshua's having commended the sun and meen to stand still, though an astute Copernican !

divine tried to recone le the discrepancy by the suggestion that as 7.0 account was given of Joshua having signified that they were again at liberty to go shead, the presumption was that the Coper-

ican system originated at that time. Humanity itself is yet in its infancy, and may be destined to form a link to some new and more perfect creation, as geology affirms that species, like individuals, have certain limited terms of existence. Andrew Jackson Davis and the Misses Fox may make valuable suggestions on this branch of the subject. We observe in a Cleveland (Ohio) paper, an advertisement convoking a convention of 'spiritual kneckers, or rappers," "mediums," and ghosts, to be held in that city, a few weeks hence, whose labors might also aid in the solution of this question.

Professor Ansted's work on geology, published in London, in 1847, under the title of "The Ancient World," is, perhaps, one of the ablest and mest interesting compendiums of facts yet given to the world on this subject. Another publication appeared about the same period, entitled "The Vestiges of Creation," which is a very able and curious treatise, but the tendency of its philosophy is highly injurious, irreligious and demoralizing, and corroborates our allegations in respect to the inevitable influence of the science on existing religions. Mineralogy (and geology, so far as it is connected with it) is a practical, useful, and valuable science, but we class conjectural geology, or astronomy, among the dangerous transcendental humbugs of the day.

MRS. FORREST'S DEBUT-THE MEDITATED RIOT PREVENTED .- The abolition Tribune and Times of Tuesday-the organs of insurrectionary movesients at home and abroad-the fementers of treason and servile émeutes in the United Statesat one time encouraging insubordination and the overthrow of discipline in the navy, and at another stirring up the dark passions of the colored race to bloodshed and rebellionthese journals seem to be sadly disappointed that the carpage of Aster Piace was not reneated on Monday night, at the corner of Broadway and Brooms street. They calculated that this, perraps, would be regarded as an ast of persecution of Mrs. Forrest, and that it would give an éclat and an excitement to her debut, that would contribute in no small degree to her success. Both came out with the same story, charging the Herand with intending to incite a riot-evidently showing that it come from the same source. There can be little loubt, therefore, from what motives this attack

has emanated. It evidently proceeds from malice and chagrin, that we have succeeded in preventing a sanguinary strife. It is worthy of remark, that in the theatre, it was the partisans or backers of Mrs. Forrest who gave the first provocation to riot; and the fact that certain fighting boys were marshalled and in attendance, on that side, is a proof of what had been contemplated by the friends and associates of Mrs. Forrest, who have involved her in every difficulty and misfortune that have befallen her up to the present hour.

In order to give a color of truth and plausibility to the falsehood of the abelition journals, they pretend that the reason why we called on the Mayor to make adequate preparations to suppress a riot, which every bedy expected would take place, was because Brougham withdrew his printing from the HERALD office. Now, so far from this being the fact, it was we withdrew. We did not do so till he broke every promise, and there was not the slightest prospect of payment. When we stopped him, he stood in our books debtor for advertising \$31, for printing \$221, making a total of \$242. This was before the close of the last year. We have not been paid to this hour. Would the Tribune and Times go any further under such circumstances ? So little, then, had the printing and advertising to de with anything we felt it our duty to write. Mr. Brougham may have been annoyed at our ceasing to print for him; but it was all the other way with us. Perha s the adage in the old couplet is verified in this :--

Pergiveness to the injured doth belong, They ne'er forgive who do the wrong.

We could have had but one possible motive in our premonitory appeal to the authorities-the prevention of a riot and the off-sion of human blood, and our success has hilly justified our course.

We congretulate, therefore, our follow-citizens was prevented at the debut of Mrs. Forrest-and probably much loss of life-by the promptitude and energy of the Mayor and the Chief of Police. From the most reliable sources, we received information of an intention to disturb the peace, and we threw the responsibility on the authorities, to take such preventive measures as would nip the incipient movement in the bud. Our advice was followed by Mayor Kingsland, whose decision of character contrasts remarkably with the imbeellityof ex-Mayor Woodhull, whose irresolution and want of prompt, energetic action, were the cause of the bloody tragedy at Astor Place, which filled our city with lamentation, and mourning, and we. On that sad eccasion, had we anticipated a riot the day before, we would have given the same warning, and probably would have succeeded in preventing the catastrephe, if, indeed, any warning cauld have roused the torpid, frightened chief magistrate into action. On the day of the calamity the most manifest symptoms of the coming trouble displayed themselves, and it was quite evident, from the partial preparations made by the Mayor, that even he anticipated a rict. But he did not go far enough, nor not in time. He offered such opposition to the mob as only served to irritate them, and to show them their own strength; and then, when they were flushed with success, and were so jammed in by a multitude of speciators at their back that they could not retreat if they would, the military were brought upon them and ordered to shoot them down like dogs. Had he noted as his successor has done in the case of Mrs. Forrest, there would not have been a single life lost. Had the military been on the ground in time, there would have been no necessity for firing a shot. Even a meb think "discretion the better part of valor," before they are excited to madness; but when they are allowed to have every thing their own way for hours, and when hey are elate with victory, and their passions inflamed to a pitch of fronzy, it is then too late to restrain them without loss of life; for at such a moment they would not shrink from the cannon's mouth. This is the true philosophy of preventing riots: Act promptly, and with such an overwhelming force in the beginning, as to show the rioters that they have not a chance of success. For this reason the old practice of firing blank cartridges, and aim. ing over the heads of rioters, has been long since exploded. There ought to be no deception, but truth and firmness, and the prospect of certain death to the violators of law and order. This is

sure to avert the danger at once. The Mayor, therefore, and the Chief of Police deserve the thanks of the community for the course they have pursued, and we have reason to believe that our suggestion has not been without a good effect.

As for Mrs. Forrest herself, or Mrs. Catharins Sinclair, she is now an actress. We have given her a fair start, and it will be admitted on all hands that we have done ample justice to her merits by the notices of her performances published in the HERALD, We have done our part. Henceforth she must take care of herself in the new profession she has chosen.

Domestic Intelligence.

The Temperance Movement in Grongia.—In Savenni, Ga., large temperance meetings have lately been held; and the last grand jury of Chatham county made a formal presentment to "that growing will the number and character of the shops in the city of Savannih, for the retailing of splittness illuous." The grandjury recommend to the council of the city, that one license only be granted for such of the wards of the city, at an increased fee for the privilege, and that applicants for such licenses must be recommended by the heads of amiliar facturing in their respective wards.

Spilles felicipe in short respective warus

ANTI-TEM ERANCE MOVEMENT - ANTI-INTER-VENTION MOVEMENT. - We lay before our readers this morning, two memorials on two very important subjects-temperance and intervention-dead against the temperance movement, and opposed out and out to Kossuth, Kinkel, and intervention. The remonstrance to the General Assembly against the Temperance Alliance and the Maine liquor law, is an able dosument, and the coolness with which it argues the case against Barnum, Greeley, and their temperance political platform, is ominous of pluck in King Alechol, and of the determination of his allies to fight it out to the last bottle. We may, therefore, expect a hot and heavy pitched battle between the Sons of Temperance in this State and the legions of John Barleycoin. The Emperor of Coney Island has suggested that the Maine liquor law will probably triumph, and that all sersons anxious of preserving a supply, had better cork it up in glass bottles, and bury it deep in the ground. The plan of the campaign, and the movements of the hostile parties, foreshadow a war of extermination, and no quarters,

and the work will soon begin in carnest. The memorial against the dostrina of intervention is addressed to Congress; but what with the purchase of old muskets for Hungary, the issue of Hungarian stock, and the projet of Greeley for the invasion of Europe, under Gen. Scott, the danger that this memorial will come loo late. Hot work is before us.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE-THE NEW Recorder's Denut.-We gave, yesterday, a condensed report of a very creditable charge made by the new Recorder, to the Grand Jury. The remarks describing the moral and criminal condition of the city were important and very perfect, and we trust will weigh deeply with the Grand Jurors to whom

they were addressed. Amongst other matters to which the attention of the Grand Jury was called, was the existence of illegal letteries, policy offices, unlicensed grog shops, and numerous houses of an improper character, all of which have increased very much of late years. It is to be hoped that the Grand Jury will take all there matters into their serious consideration. Drunkenness and demoralization have increased very much of late, and, as a natural consequence, crime has increased along with those vices. We are credibly informed that all these haunts of iniquity have doubled during the last three or four years, and particularly that of lotteries and policy offices, where lottery tickets are sold almost night and day. There is one point, however, which we hope the Grand Jury will investigate, and that is whether the "Art Union Association" is not an illegal institution under the laws, and liable to be indicted for carrying on a lottery within this State, contrary to the law and contrary to the constitution. This ought to be looked into.

Dr. Antisell's Lecture on Geology.

physical history of our globe—it investigates the struc-ture of the planet on which we live, and explains the characters and causes of the various changes to which ts surface has been subject, and gives us an account of the various species of animals and plants, which have tenanted it previous to the appearance of man-it forms the intermediate link between astronomy and history; for, as the former describes the form, motions, and size for, as the former describes the form, motions, and size of the earth, and its relation to the other heavenly bodies; and the latter informs us of the mutations which it has undersone since tradition began—of the overthrow of dynasties—the discolution of empires—the advances of civilization—and the migrations of our race. So geology steps in to fill the breach, and point our some of there alterations which were accomplished anterior to the production of the spacies. Astronomy informs us of the chape and rotation of the earth, and that from the flattened poles it was, at one period, if it is not now, a yielding mass; rendered more yielding by being more heated. That I is, in fact, a planet cooling—sufficiently cool to have a hard outer crust, but not so cool but that its heated and molten interior now and them reacts upon its confining shell. Gologists have considered is density to be five and a half times heater than the same bulk of water. But so the most solid rocks are little more than half this inferred density, or not more than two and a half times heaver than water it is manifest the interior must contain more ponderous matter than the grast. The greater lebitness of the superficial out it is thus accounted for:—

"The home are preferred as a larged by the size, and insided a portion of it late their mass and by so doing they have acquired aless density. When himse or passer, ireshly burned, is brought into contact with water the substitute is absorbed and becomes solid, and the body weights specifically is a. So it happens when the interior matted mass is brought to the surface, it comes into contact with an atmosphere fifty rolles high and what water which covers three daths of the globe, and acted upon by both of the earth, and its relation to the other heavenly mass is brought to the surnee; it comments consider that an atmosphere dity rolles high and wile water wile's covers three-diths of the globe, and acced upon by both creather of there, it becomes abtred and lighter. There are many facts which bubble up in mountain us districts are werm. When beings for wells are made to great depth, the water is warm—the warmer it is the deeper he creither of there, it becomes sixted and ighter. There are many facts which no to prove a head deemine; many springs which hubble up in mountainous districts are warm. When brings for wells are made to great depth, the water is warm—the warmer it is the deeper the cource it comes from the rate being one degree for every fifty feet of depth. In descending into mines the attroephere recomes sensibly warmer, and at great depths the rochs feel hot to the hand. The average increase is one degree for every fifty six feet of depth. Voice a feet extinct one water, and nater along the voice are considered and a strength of the temperature increases thus ratedly, at one mile of depth the temperature increases thus ratedly, at one mile of depth the temperature is unfacted to believe water, and at fifty miles it stains to a hear of 7.000 degrees, which as unfactent to melt with ease even the most invisible of rochs. Afts, or recently, limits the creatoffthe earth to a thickness of fifty miles as even the most invisible of rochs. Afts, or secondly limits the creatoffthe earth to a thickness of fifty miles as even the most increased a paint of the liquid mass within. Our globs may be locked upon as a mass of melted matter surreamed days a hard crust, and this hard crust can, in no instance exceed one hundred along the second of the liquid mass within. Our globs may be locked upon as a mass of melted matter surreamed at the state the second of fifty-six miles. We are accusated to lock on the cartha the most surde are true, at the temperature of four hundred decrees every rock would melt, and that temperature would be served at, at the depth of fifty-six miles. We are accusated to lock on the cartha the most schla of all things, and to call it term firms. It is very different, however, in tropical latitudes, where the crust is created by the rock of the surface. The matter to the surface of the surface of the surface of the cartha a mass of health of the cartha as made are crust of the cartha surface. The surface of the countr ter thrown out at some points, which is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon evercoming the conderating power of the crust outside, and for this reason velcanoes occur more frequently about the equator than anywhere else. Another reason why the crust should be looked upan as unstable is, that it was originally a heated matter which has cooled, and as bodies in cooling shrink, the mass itself must shrink; and carry the cover with it; and in order to accommedate itself to the shrinking mass, the crust must crack, and thus the alterations and inequalities in the surface of the earth are caused, not by upheavings, as commonly understood, but by the shrinking of the mass, causing a depression of one part and a raling up of the other. He mentioned this, to show that the outside shrinking of the crust was sufficient to produce openings by which the meted matter in the interior could escape. The temperature of the surface is now due, not to the effect of the interior matted matter, which has no effect whatever on the crust, but solely to the atmosphere heated by the sun's rays. There is a sleady point of temperature a few feet below the earth, which shows that the interior mass rever affects it, so that all the heat is due altogether to what we receive from the sun. This cool crust is sometimes presented to us in its natural, unelevated portion. As it soois it comes in contact with the air and water, which produce on it the same effect as they do on heated from copper, or other metal, and thus the cool crust coydiace, and is ordinarily known as granife, and this granife, which therefore constitutes the crust of the globe, is widely spread in every part thereof. The lecturer illustrated this point by retarnlon Granito always occupies the highest portion in the mountain, overcapping all the other strate. Granito may, therefore, be said to be formed by 3re. It is not simple, but is compounced of three minerals—quark, mica, and feigrar—each of which is very valuable. The lecturer of time between the two surveys whi

is precisely in accordance with the laws which have governed it in the remotest periods. Every shower which falls on the bill too, every brock and rivulet which flows down the side of the hill, carries down portions of mineral matter. The frosts of winter, and the heats of summer, aid in breaking up the tops of the rocks, demolishing their angulacties, and ultimately carried by the rivers into the sea, where they are deposited, and there, with the romains of shell fish and other organic skeletons, gradually form bushs or barra it the embrochures of rivers, which go on increasing and finally become islands or detta. It the sedimentary matter continued to be deposited in this way, and volcanic action was at work at the rame time, the mass would then become comolidated into rock which is known by the term of sedimentary rock. The constituence of rocks are, therefore, the miseral matter faiten from the soll and carried down by the vivers, that drawn from the water itself and the organic remains of the shell fish deposited on this bank or barr. It may appear difficult comprehend how so large a mass of rock as we find esattered over the globe could be thus turned. By far the greatest portion of rock is, however, of grantite formation; the residentary rock is, in no instance, thicker than seven miles, and the roundings of the earth's crust, fifty railes, is of grantite formation, although those socimentary rocks occupy three fourths of the surface. The Rhine which is comparatively a small river, carried down, in this way. four hindred and fifty tomough a mount of the surface. The Rhine which is comparatively a small river, carried down, in this good of the surface of mineral matter, the rock of the surface of mineral matter, which is deposited in the landam ocean. The Amazon mindless the san water three hundred miles from its mouth, so that the quantity of mineral matter, which is deposited in the landam ocean. The Amazon in the globe. The Mineral factor is to round a sar greated with a certain grace of a farmon, when water, but the earth preserves its equitability. The simplest form of animals which we dink in that period are the consilities, which are found in fossil, in the Bilinrian recks. They secrete on the consider of their body a minute quantity of carbonaic of lines which has formed that immense mass of constall ever the earth, and which are continued to be formed at the present moment, and these reafs ultimately become the basis or bottom of the island. From thirty to forty depths of water is the point at which the consist begin to work; and when they build up to the curlace, they do not work above it, but entend their labor later, ally. The lecturer explained the vortings of these microscopic animals by reference to diagrams. Passing from the corals we come to an animal resembling it, but of higher organic structure, called the encrinte, or sea filly, which resembles very much an animal which we find in our seas at present—the starfish. Shellifish, which belong to the brachtopeda family, are common in the rocks of that period. A distinction between these shoulded and these of our day is, that their shells were not connected by the ordinary hings, but were joined and held by the tentacuia of the animal. These brachtopedous mollusore, as they are termed were exceedingly numerous, and their fessils are found in great abundance in the Trenton limestone. The sembling our lobeter and crab; they are called tritichites, but their species is now extract, and the meanest resemblings to it is the hing crab, which is found about these waters. What is remarkable about this animal, besides its great abundance is the limestone, is the eyes, which are of a crustaceous animals, he with the found about these waters. What is remarkable about this animal, besides its great abundance is the limestone, is the eyes, which are of a crustaceous a himst sheatene, is the eyes, which are of a crustaceous animals, remains of which as found. The first of the series of lectures advertised to be given on the comprehensive and dceply interesting subject of geology, was delivered last evening, in Clinton Hall, before an intelligent and seemingly appreciative assem-blage. Dr. Antisell lectures well, and elucidates his subject with much skill. He commenced by giving a definition of geology. It may be termed (he said) the est resemblance to it is the hing crab, which is found about there waters. What is remarkable shout this animal, besides its great abundance is the limestone, is the eyes, which are of a crescentic or half moon shaps, so that their point of vision was not one but everal thousand. In the housefly, the eye is of the same kind, which stands outward, and enables it to see in various directions. The mamber of telescopes on the eyes of the trelobites is eight hundred. These trelobites are, siter the corals, the oldest animals met with in rocks, but are now extinct. The peculiarity of these animals eyes is valuable now to students in geology, by giving an index to the state of the earth at that time, and shows that the word, are bodd frielly much the same 2, an another than the time, and shows that the word, are bodd frielly much the same 2, an amount, except at to the position and extent of land and water. During the period of the deposition of the first strain, the globe was the same peatersly as it is now, governed by the same laws and intended and some means; but vegetation was very insited, and some life was confined strongther to that of the saw water. We find no trace, whatever, of the life of fresh water animals, probably because there were then a valleys sufficient to allow fresh water. Life was altogether to a valley sufficient to allow fresh water. Life was altogether confined to the muricy, and there it was rather limited in species, being compored to crasts, a few species of mollower, and a few extention, as a chiefer that was reflected of mollower, and a few extention, as a selection of continues, and chiefer ther limited in species, being compared of corals, a figure estate of mollorro, and a few excrimites, and elici of thiobites, and this indicates to us what the charact of the period was. On this day week I will brigg und your notice the charact which have been produced the curface of the earth, and have made it different frowhat it then was, and which is due the production vegetation and the formation of coal.

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